Mammoth Array of

Is so far superior to the ordinary \$12 and \$15 Suits that they well deserve special commendation. Over sixtystyles of all-wool Cassimeres, plain and fancy Cheviots, Worsteds, Corkscrews and Flannels, in single and double breasted Sack, one, three or fourbutton Cutaway and Prince Albert styles. We have them in stouts and slims, as well as in regular sizes.

TRAVELERS' INDEX.

ANKAKEE AIN'T THEY CHEAP!

THIS WILL BE A GREAT WEEK With both political parties. The 11th will be Blaine day, when thousands will come to Indianapolis to see and hear the Plumed Knight. While the Kepublicans are enjoying the man from Maine, the Pemocrats are preparing for their great old-fashioned demonstration at Shelbyville. The 15th they promise a feast of reason in the persons who will be present—the Old Roman, Allen G. Thurman, Governor David P. Hill, of New York, and many others of national fame. There will be a flow of soul also, as it is proposed to roast fifty oxen. While all this political enjoyment is being harded around we will be found at the old stand selling tickets over the best routes and at the lowest rates. Washington, D. C . Baltimore and Philadelphia \$9.75 Cincinnati and return, including admission to Oct. 11 and 13-Cincinnati and return..... 2.50

Oct. 9 and 16—Richmond, Va., and return..... 15.90

Everybody should get good homes in good countries, or go see their friends, who have gotten good homes in Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico, Nebraska. Dakota, Minnesota or Montana, or in Tennessee, Alabama, HENCE WE OFFER all points in these States, Oct. 9, at one-half rates

one fare for round trip.
FOR THE SAME REASON We offer California, Oregon and Washington Territory at very low rates one way and round trip.
PLEASE REMEMBER The very cheap rate to Great Falls, Mon., and return. Oct. 9. This is the best town in the best new country in the United States.

LOOK AT THE RATES. Oct. 11, G. A. R. Parade in Cincinnati. Oct. 13, Republican Day, Make a note of the dates, Oct. 11 and 13.

CINCINNATI DIVISION. CINCINNATI DIVISION-SUNDAY TRAINS. For tickets, sleeping-car accommodations and all information call at Union Depot or Model Ticket Office, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

J. H. MARTIN, Dist. Pass. Agt.

EATING HORSE-MEAT.

A Toothsome Dish Served to the Guests of Well-Known Philadelphia Physician.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—One day last week Dr. Rush S. Huikekoper, chief of the veterinary school of the University of Pennsylvania, and a prominent figure in Philadelphia society, gave a dinner to a number of friends at the Philadelphia Club. For the last thirteen years Dr. Huidekoper has owned a famous gray mare, hunter and steeple-chaser, named Pandora. At the dinner last week one of the principal dishes on the menu card was "Fillet a la Pandora." The guests supposed that the dish was named in honor of the old steeple-chaser, whom they had seen take many a ditch and many a fence, and some up the winner of many an exciting race. After the fillet had been eaten, and pronounced very toothsome by the guests, Dr. Huidekoper remarked that he was glad of his guests' appreciation for his favorite horse, "for," he said, "you have just eaten her." The guests looked at each other in amazement, and, after a short interval of silence, there was a roar of laughter. Then, in an instant, all seemed to remember Pandora as they had seen ber at the last meet, and then, in reverential silence, the company rose to their feet, lifted their glasses to their lips, and sipped in solemn silence to the memory of the old gray mare they had just devoured. Pandora was shot. She was twenty years old, and on account of lameness in her fore feet, she had become a burden herself. It was not on account of her age that she was doomed to death. because her front feet were so sore she could no longer take fences and walls. Aside from her lameshe was as frisky as most horses at half her age. Dr. Huidekoper, in speaking of the dinner at which Pandora was devoured, said: "Five years ago one of the biggest restaurants in Berlin was sold out, and the pills for beef furnished were all presented by torse-dealers. All horse meat is as good as beef. It is a pity that horse meat is not eaten in this country. Then horses would not have to be worn out and sold to bucksters at \$10 and \$12. when they would bring good prices for meat. The people in this city eat beef a great deal more unfit for food than good horse meat. There are 125,000 human deaths in this country every year from tuberculosis, and nearly one-half of

them are the direct result of eating diseased For Bronchial, Asthmetic and Pulmonary Complaints, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have remarkable curative properties. Sold only in

WHEN INDICATIONS. MONDAY-Fair weather; cooler; light frost on Wednesday morning.

ABOUT NECKS

WHAT ABOUT NECKS? WHY NECKWEAR.

In Fall Silk Scarfs red is to be the predominant color. This shade is being brought to the front again after an absence of several years. The bright hue known as ox blood will lead, with garnet, claret, and wine tints trooping in its

WE'VE GOT 'EM!

Our Fall and Winter styles are complete, and they comprise the leading shapes in Tecks, Puffs, Four-in-hand Bows and Band Bows, Windsors, etc., of which we have dozens of different shades, stripes and plaids, to suit most any one. We always guarantee a fit in Neck-

HORRIBLE TRIPLE TRAGEDY.

Nathan Wade Robs and Murders a Widow and His Mother, and Then Commits Suicide.

pecial to the Indianapolis /ournat. KNIGHTSTOWN, Ind., Oct. 8 .- Between 12 and o'clock last night the residence of Mrs. Sarah Hoggins was discovered to be on fire. When help arrived the nouse was partly burned and the fire was beyond control. The door was immediately burst in, and the lifeless remains of Mrs. Hoggins, who was lying on the bed, dragged out. Her son, Mr. Nathan Wade, was found lying by his bed with his face toward the floor, in the last stages of life. Also, the charred remains of Mrs. Martha Cates, who occupied a bedroom in the rear. A shoe-knife covered with blood, and a bottle of Paris green were taken from Wade's preket, and circumstances point toward crime having been committed. county coroner was summoned and a post-mortem examination and an inquest were held this afternoon. The remains of Mrs. Martha Cates were horribly mutilated, and burned beyond recognition. At the post-mortem examination it developed that her throat had been cut, and she had also received a stab in the heart and a thrust in the arm, inflicted by a sharp instrument. She was a widow. about fifty years of age, and had always made her bome with Mrs. Hoggins, who had raised ber from a child! Her husband died in the army, and she was granted a pension in 1876, of \$1,400, and \$10 per month. Nathan Wade, who was instrumental in . procuring her pension, assumed her guardianship without authority, appropriated the pension money to his own oredit, and has been drawing it since. She has been living in extreme poverty for the last few years, and recently complained to the Grand Army post here of her treatment by Wade. The Grand Army of the Republic investigated the matter, had a guardian appointed. and it was found that Wade had appropriated \$2,800 of her pension money, of which he was unable to give any satisfactory account. The testimony given today showed that she had complained to weeks Wade bad threatened her life unless she stopped complaining about the pension money. To-day Wade would have been compelled to have made some satisfactory accounting for the money, and it is presumed that he had been brooding over the matter so much that he became partly ineane, went down to his mother's house last night, and after murdering Mrs. Cates set fire to the house, and after taking a large dose of Paris green, threw himself down in the burning house. He has been in the barness and boot and shoe business here for the past fifteen years, and leaves a wife and daughter. At the post-mortem examination about two onnces of Paris green was found in his stomach. His mother was eighty two years of age, helpless and insane. The post-mortem examination showed she had came to her death by suffoca-

MORMON CHURCH PROPERTY.

Another Important Step in the Laudable Work of Obliterating Polygamy.

SALT LAKE, U. T., Oct. 8 .- The Supreme Court of Utah to-day entered final judgment and decree in the case of the United States against the Mormon Church, which was pending, to dissolve the church corporation and have its property declared escheated to the government. The suit was brought in the Supreme Court of this Territory, under the act of Congress of Feb. 10, 1887. In that a receiver was appointed for the church corporation, and he has succeeded in collecting over a million dollars' worth of property, real and personal. The decree entered to-day is a complete triumph for the government. It declares the corporation of the church dissolved, asserting that the voluntary religious sect now in existence has no right to the corporate property, except the temple block and buildings which are set aside to it; it denies the intervention of a large number of individuals claiming the property; orders the real estate the corporation to be held by the receiver until the information for the forfeiture of the same, brought by the government, can be brought to a conclusion, and declares all of the personal property of the late corporation to have become escheated to the government. This point was the one most bitterly fought, as the property of the church was claimed on benalf of the incorporated Mormon sect as successor in interest to the late corporation and by individuals who were members of the corporation who intervened on behalf of themselves and all other members of the cornoration. Upon the evidence the court decided that neither present church nor individuals had any legal claims; that all of the property had been held upon trusts, the objects of which were principally to uphold polygamy, and that these trusts were the only ones existing to which said property could be devoted. It furthermore decided that the present church still unholds, teaches and maintains polycamy, and that any dedication of property to it would be for the purpose of upholding polygamy, and would be unlawful. After exhaustive evidence the court declares the property to belong to the government by the operation of law. The defendants have taken the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it will be hotly contested.

Remarkable Weather. COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 8.—Some remarkable weather is reported from a section of Colleton county, this State, about twenty miles square, For fourteen months following the great earthquake of August, 1886, there was an almost continnous drought, during which the total rain-fall did not exceed two inches. Streams and springs dried up, crops and cattle perished for want of water, and it was difficult for the people to obtain good drinking water. A little over two months ago rain began falling steadily in that section, and for fifty-seven consecutive days there were only two on which it did not rain. All the low lands have been turned into lakes, no crops have been made, and the people are consequently in a deplorable condition.

An Attack on the Sugar Trust. NEW YORK, Oct. 8 .- Judge O'Brien, of the Supreme Court, to-day granted permission to | takes as large an amount of petroleum, and State Attorney-general Charles F. Tabor to bring an action against the Haveameyer & Elder St. car Refinery Company to annul its charter. This company, with thirteen others, is a member of the sugar trust combination. The Attorneygeneral has appointed General Roger A. Pryor as counsel to represent him in this matter.

TWENTY MINUTES OF BLAINE

The Maine Statesman Devotes a Short Speech to the Hon. Don M. Dickinson,

The Result Being the Most Complete Case of Political Skinning Ever Known in the History of the State of Michigan.

Dickinson's Assault on New England Answered in Most Conclusive Style,

And the Postmaster-General Shown To Be Amazingly Ignorant or Very Untruthful-Assessing Women for Campaign Funds.

BLAINE ON DICKINSON.

The Postmaster-General Shown to Be a Pre-

tender of the Cheapest Sort. DETROIT, Mich., Oct 8 .- The Blaine party, composed of James G. Blaine, Walker Blaine, General King, General Aiger, Colonel Noyes, Major Hopkins, General Mulliken, James H. Stone and several other prominent Republicans, left by special train for Grand Rapids, at 9 o'clock this morning. At 8:55 Mr. Blaine, accompanied by his son and General Alger, arrived at the Central Depot. Mr. Blaine's step was vigorous and his eye bright, his voice clear and strong, and his cheek had a healthy glow. In response to an inquiry Mr. Blaine said that he now finds no difficulty in speaking, and has been advised by his physicians that he is entirely cured of his cold .-

At each of the stations crowds had gathered, but until Howell was reached the train went through without stopping. At Howell some 500 citizens were assembled, and a shout was sent up for the distinguished traveler. Mr. Blaine at first objected to showing himself, but was finally prevailed upon to meet the crowd at the rear platform of his car. Upon his appearance he was saluted with three cheers and in re-

"I am very glad to see you, gentlemen. Are you going to wake things up here for Harrison

"You bet we are," responded a number of voices. General Alger came out on the plat-form, and was received with cheers. The train ran into Lansing at 11 o'clock, having run eighty-five miles from Detroit in two hours.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 8 .- From Lansing the train passed without stopping to Grand Rapids, where Mr. Blaine was met by an immense and enthusiastic crowd. A number of leading manufacturers had given their employes a holiday, and a number of excursion trains from various points had unloaded their thousands into the already overcrowded streets of the city. Escorted by a long procession of uniformed companies, Mr. Blaine and party were conveyed in a carriage to the Morton House, where they dined. At 3 o'clock the doors of Hartman's Hall were thrown open, and the crowd poured in in a great flood, which occupied every inch of space. The larger part of it was made up of workmen in the factories, who listened to Mr. Blaine with close attention, and frequently cheered his good points. Mr. Blaine addressed the meeting as

"Mr. Chairman and Fellow-citizens of Michigan-I have no doubt you have often heard that the system of protection was devised for the benefit of New England; that the East gets all the advantage and that the West sustains all the burden; that has been the cry of the free traders ever since there was a West. Yet under it all the West does, somehow, to this great antional progress, keep ber place in the van, and in point of rapidly expanding enterprise and in point of great acquisition of wealth, keeps ahead of the East in the ratio of acquisition. I am especially influenced, this afternoon, to call your attention to the assue involved in that charge by having read in a Detroit paper that the Hon Don M. Dickinson, Postmaster-general under President Cleveland, has lately been delivering himself on that subject, and I quote, among other things from what he says, the following: "New England selfishly hangs on the body politic, absorbing the wealth and giving nothing in return. We buy of New England at extortionate prices,

kept up by the tariff, while at the same time we sell "If Mr. Dickipson, in these deliverances, speaks the words of sober truth, it is a very serious matter. If New England is prospering under a protective tariff and is selling largely to the West every year, and is buying nothing from ber, it presents, I say, a very serious aspect of affairs, and there should be a radical change. Evidently it cannot be a permanent condition of trade. As soon as I read that statement by Mr. Dickinson, I set myself to work to procure some statistics, and I shall give you the benefit of them; and I premise at this point by saving that every time you bear a Western man complaining that the East, and especially New England-for which I shall especially speak at tois time-gets everything and gives nothing, sells everything and buys nothing, you hear the same man telling you that our great market is beyond the ocean in old England [applause], and that there is where the West should look fo the sale of her products. You can always tell

one of them by that sign. [Laughter.] "Well, I have been busy for a day or tw past, with the aid of my friend, Governor Al ger, in securing some statistics on the point of New England taking nothing from the West. In the first place, I find that she takes between a half million and six hundred thousand tons of grain annually. She raises only 4 per cent. of what her people need for breadstuffs, and, as I said, she takes between five and six hundred thousand tons of grain from the West. |Cheers Next, there are annually raised in this country 300,000,000 pounds of wool. We had only 60, 000,000 pounds of wool grown annually by the farmers of the country when the free trade tariff was in operation, just before the war, but under the effect of the protective tariff we have in creased the amount of wool, grown almost wholly in the West, to 300,000,000 pounds annually, and it brings a vast aggregate of nearly \$100,000,000 [cheers] to the farmers of the country. Mr. Cleveland recommends that the duty on that he repealed, and that we shall put the wool grower of the West on the same plane as the wool-grower of Australia and Capada. The Republicans say 'No,' and New England, of which Mr. Dickinson speaks so disrespectfully. takes, every year, half of that entire wool crop and pays the West \$15,000,000 a year for it [Cheers.] Besides, as New England needs bread. for which she pays the West \$20,000,000 a year. she needs, also, provisions-which includes all forms of meat, and for that, and poultry, in addition, imported from the West, New England pays the farmers of these Western States \$55,-000.000 a year. [Cheera.] Moreover, the people of the East want some butter to spread on their bread, and they do not make enough at home laughter and applause, and they pay the West over \$3,000,000 a year for that. Then New England needs a good deal of lumber-hardwood and pine, and there are just three States here from which she gets it-Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and she takes \$15,000.000 a year of Western lumber, principally from Michigan. Then, of copper, and lead, and salt, and hides, and lumber, which are taken from the Western States, in the aggregate about \$50,000,000 more. The aggregate, vou will observe, is well up to \$200,000,000. We 'all know that Mr. Don Dickinson belongs to an administration that can afford to lend bankers \$60,000,-000 a year of government money without interest, so that he probably thinks \$200,000,000 is not much of a sum [cheers and laughter], but to those of us in the East who pay it, and to those of you in the West who receive it, it does, somehow or other, come very handy in settling our balances at the end of the year. [Laughter and appleuse.] This little bit of a New England, which Mr. Dickinson speaks of contemptuously as only having 4,000,000 of people; this little bit of a frozen place on the northeast coast of the United States, takes \$60,000,000 worth of cotton from the Southern States; and she goes down to Pennsylvania, and Maryland, and West Virginia, with their coal, iron and steel, and of the products of coal, iron and steel she takes \$56,000,000 more. Then she

trade profitable to both, and then keeps the money at home instead of sending it beyond the

"I telegraphed, last Saturday, to learn the total value of products that we sent to Old England last year, of all imaginable articles, and I ascertained that it was \$327,000,000. [Cheers.] Now, gentiemen, if you want to know what the value of the home market at your door is, by the exchange of industries, see what 4,000,000 of people, engaced in the arts and industries of life, can take from you at your door, and among your fellow-citizens, as compared with forty your fellow-citizens, as compared with forty millions beyond the seas. [Cheers.] Is anything more needed to prove the wonderful advantage of a home market? I am speaking only of New England. There is New York, and New Jerses, and that great State of Pennsylvania, and the vast East, of which I do not speak, for I am answering only for the section that has been assailed by the Postmaster general. But, gentlemen, beyond that the tariff is not limited to New England or to the East in its protective operations. If I wished to show what a protective tariff could do for the prosperity of the people. I would not tarry in New its of the people, I would not tarry in New England, nor in New York, nor in New Jersey, nor in Pennsylvania: I would come out to the West: I would come to Michigan: I would come into Grand Rapids [applause], and I would say, 'Look at this great and prosperous city; it was a town of 8,000 people the day Abraham Lincoln was inaugurated, and

it is a city to-day of nearly 80,000 [applause],

with industries amounting, in the aggregate, to \$25,000,000 a year, and such is the vast subdivision of labor you have that there are more than a hundred different trades and callings in full operation. I have had the pleasure of reading the report of your board of trade, to-day, and it cives your product in your main articles: \$6,000,-\$700,900 in boots and shoes and more than \$1.000,000 in tanning of leather. Why, the industries of the country are not in the East. They are coming to the West, and the influence of the protective tariff, with its great stimulus to industries, is at your own door. [Applause.] "But Mr. Dickinson has other grievances with New England, and he threatens great things Federal New England did not support the war of 1812. [Laughter and applause.] Well, I wish he would. He will find two gentlemen from rank old Federal families in President Cieveland's Cabinet. [Laughter and applause.]
They can give him what information he wants
on that point. [Laughter.] I mean Mr. Bayard and Mr. Endicott. Ah, says Mr. Dickinson, Federalists, he says New England did not contribute anything like her share in putting down the rebellion; she did not do even as well as Missouri and Kentucky. Before answering Mr. Dickipson, I wanted to certify my memory, and I telegraphed to ascertain how many soldiers the six New England States contributed to the war for the Union. You will remember there were only three million of people in New England then; there were not six hundred thousand arms-bearing people in the whole of the six States. In answer to my telegrams, I learned that New England sent 325,000 soldiers to the army, and 45,000 sailors to the navy.

"I have a piece of advice to give Mr. Dickinson. There was once a very forward, upstartish member of General Scott's staff, and he was always talking in a way that mortified his associates and his chief. The old General, at last, out of all patience, said to him one evening, 'My young friend, you would be greatly improved by studying the history of your country.'
[Laughter and applause.] My friends, you know a man who talks as a Cabinet officer represents the national administration. Once upon a time, an officer of the Cabinet was asked a question in Parliament which he could not answer, and Charles Jamos Fox, who was of the opposition, said: There is one fault that can never be forgiven in a Cabinet officer-ignorauce.' [Laughter and cheers. | I commend Mr. Don M. Dickinson to a serious and praverful study of this short saying of Charles James Fox." [Laughter and cheers.]

Grand Rapids was ablaze to-night with the

flash of 4,000 torches, lighting up the faces of some 50,000 citizens who turned out to do bonor to the city's guest, Mr. Blaine. The procession was reviewed by Mr. Blaine from the balcony of his hotel. Three largely-attended meetings were held in as many halls. The largest, held in Hartman's Hall, was briefly addressed by Mr. Blaine, who said his judgment of Michigan was Whith as ever, it would be found in the Republican procession, and that "Harrison and Morton would be the next President and Vice-president of the United States. [Cheers.] I believe, said Mr. Blaine, "their election is essential to the continued prosperity of this country, and if the people of this country believe in the protective system they must put at th head of the government a President who believes in that system. A nursing child must be put with a friendly, mother. In 1884 a large part of the people thought the Democratic party could be intrusted with the safe keeping of the financial and protective system which has given this country such unexampled prosperity for the last quarter of a century; but they were deceived, they were betrayed, and they are in a tremendous struggle to-day to save that syst-m from the touch of the Democratic party. Do not be dismayed. The strength is in your right arms to do it. Do not be dismayed at their boasts, for Democratic boasts are not at all frightful. [Applause.] Why, a month ago, in Maine, we elected our Governor by 18,500 majority; we elected every Senator in the State Legislature. We elected five sixths of all the Representatives, and we chose ninety-six counties' officers out of ninety-nine who were voted for. [Cheers.] After it was all over and the returns were all in. the Democratic State committee of Massachusetts invited the poor, deepised and defeated Democratic candidate for Governor of Maine up to Boston to a bauquet to give him an opportunity to thank God that be had escaped so well. [Prolonged laughter and cheers.] What we realized in Maine will be realized in this country

in November." Mr. Blaine said since his last visit to Grand Rapide, four years ago, he had been in Europe, and saw nothing that interested him more than when, touring in Scotland, to sleep in a room all the furniture in which came from Grand Rapids. [Cheers.] A city which had made such progress manufacturing under the protective system could be relied on to cast its vote for that "grand and great candidate, Benjamin Harrison, for President of the United States." [Cheers.] Mr. Blaine was followed by Generals King and Noyes, whose speeches were heartily ap-

plauded. To-morrow will be a day of rest, so far as speaking is concerned, but Mr. Blaine will be shown the manufactories and other sights of

From Grand Rapids Mr. Blaine will start on his Indiana tour, making his first speech at Gosher on the 10th, and continuing on to Indianapolis on the 11th, New Albany on the 13th, Evansville on the lath, and the Tippecance battle-ground on the 17th.

DESPICABLE BUSINESS.

Government Employes, Including Women, Forced to Swell the Compaign Fund. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8.—Public Printer Benedict appeared in another oppressive and disgraceful attitude to-day. It was pay day in the bindery, in some of the oldest divisions of that office, and just prior to the appearance of the pay clerk, an employe of the office distributed to each of the female employes the yellow enveloped circular of the Democratic committee, begging for contributions to the campaign fund, saying to each, in a manner too significant to be misunderstood, that there was nothing compulsory about the matter, but the names of those who gave and the amount would be noted on his list. The ladies, in order to eke out a support, for themselves and dependents, have been compelled to perform double and triple the work in the interest of "retrenchment and reform," under Benedict's administration, that they die under former ones, for the same or less pay, Many of them have been so overworked that in their efforts to obtain the pittance allowed them, which their necessities demanded, they have been prostrated by sickness and forced to take leaves of absence without pay. Piece-workers are especially oppressed in this way, and never before have they been called upon to give of their small earnings to perpetuate any administration. The recipients of these missives hemp, and rice, and fruits of all kinds; and in the grand aggregate, that little bit of a piece of | manner and tone of the agent of Mr. Benedict country, scarcely so large as the State of Illi- said unmistakably: "If you wish to gain the

names be not taken. Mr. Benedict's emissary said: "Oh. I must take the names of every one who gives anything."

QUAY'S REWARD FUND.

A Move That Has Disconcerted the Democraite Election Swindlers. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

NEW YORK. Oct 8 .- The advertisements published in all the morning papers by the Republican national committee, offering rewards for the detection and conviction of colonizers. ha created a big stir in political circles in this city. The fact that the Republican committee had placed \$25,000 as a starter in the Garfield National Bank seems to have been convincing proof that Chairman Quay meant business. There is a very interesting story back of this move on the part of Mr. Quay. Some ten days ago the Republicans discovered that a well-organized scheme, on the part of the Democratic boases, to colonize the lower wards of this city, had been concocted and was about to be put into effect. Steps were immediately taken to stop the fraud, and which culminated in to-day's offer of rewards. In the meantime, however, the Democratic managers had got wind that Mr. Quay was "onto their little game," so, in order to flank him, forestall him and take away some of his thunder, they had caused to be printed some five days ago a story that Mr. Quay was bringing into this State and New Jersey Republican manipulators from Pennsylvania for the purpose of colonizing both States. Dispatches to this effect were sent all over the country. In political circles to-night Mr. Quay's emphatic action was the subject of universal discussion. It seems to have caused consternation among several of the down-town Democratic leaders. It is authoritively reported to-night that several arrests will be made within a couple of days.

BETTING ON THE RESULT.

Congressman Scott Supplies Cash, Which Is Covered by Republicans.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal New York, Oct. 8 .- The Democratic bluffers about the St. James Hotel and the Hoffman House are being accommodated in manner that makes them weary. They have been offering to bet big sums on Cleveland's success, and already two takers have come promptly to the scratch and put the cash up on \$10,000 wagers, much to the disgust of the parties who made the offers, and who endeavored, by every possible means, to wiggle out of the dilemma in which they had been placed. To-night they were caught again, and compelled to toe the mark. John S. Hill, of Philadelphia, and Captain Conners, of the St. James Hotel, posted \$500 forfeits, last Friday night, with Edwards, agreeing to to-night to choose a stake-holder, Hill who is an ardent, earnest Harrison man, arrived here promptly at 5:50 this evening and asked that the wager be filled out. Captain Conners said he was betting the money of the Dwyer Bros., and they were not ready. but Hill was persistent, his \$10,000 was in hand, and at 7:30 the Democrats raised a certified check at John Daly's, and he was made stake-holder. It was brought out, to investigating this bet, that this money well as the two other \$10,00 wagers that Dave Gideon bet with Swords, and that Johnny Allen bet with the same party, was supplied by Bill Scott, of Pennsylvania. Scott told the Dwyers that he would stand any possible losses they might have to meet. These were even Harrison bets. The hitch to-night was due to the doubt whether they had better play a third ten thousand with-

A COWARDLY ATTACK

Editor Edmonds and Two Other Gentlemen Wounded by a Brace of Desperadoes.

Amniston, Ala., Oct 8 - About 2:30 o'clock this afternoon so attempt was made to assassinate W. H. Edmonds, the editor of the Hot Blast, in his office. The trouble grew out of enmity aroused by the Hot Blast's war in favor of a rigid enforcement of the prohibition law. A week ago four ex-policemen, who had been discharged for inefficiency, waylaid Editor Edmonds, and one of them jumped on him and beat him severely, Mr. Edmonds making such resistence as he could. An outrageously false account of the affair was sent to the Montgomery Dispatch, reflecting seriously upon Mr. Edmonds, who replied through the Dispatch, pronouncing the author a liar, and charging him with cowardice in sending forth such a falsebood unsigned. It was developed that the correspondent of the Dispatch was J. S. Lawrence, a justice of the peace. This afternoon, Lawrence, accompanied by Will Lacey, entered the Hot Blast office, in which, at the time, were Mr. Edmonds, John Coppell, the mailing clerk, and Mr. A. Trippey, who had monds outside, where some conversation was had in reference to the communication, and Lawrence demanded a retraction of Edmonds's card, prenouncing bim a liar. Mr. Edmonds said there was nothing to retract, when Lawrence advanced toward him. Lacey inquired if Edmonds was armed, to which a negative reply was made, when Lacey said: "Neither is Lawrence," at the same time trying to get behind Mr. Edmonds, who then began to back into his office. As he partially turned, fire was opened on him. He was shot in the left arm, in the elbow, and seriously wounded. Lacey attempted to shoot again, but piatol snapped, which probably saved Mr. Edmonde's life. The would-be assassin then fired on Mr. Coppell and Mr. Tripney. The former was shot through the neck and the latter received two wounds in the head, both serious. The parties escaped, but were subsequently captured and turned over to the sheriff on State warrants, and taken to Jacksonville, Ala The feeling in the city is intense, and strong talk of lynching has been indulged in. Never were the cople more thoroughly aroused. Mr. Edmonds is doing well, and it is hoped that no serious results will follow his wounds. The shooting of Mr. Coppell and Mr. Trippev was malicious and unprovoked. A mass-meeting of citizens will be held to-morrow, when a plan of action will be decided upon to rid the city of these desperadoes. To-night the city is in a tumplt of excitement and indignation.

Female Smuggler Detected.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8.-Mrs. Hannah Blind, large, handsome, richly-dressed woman, was one of the saloon passengers on the Hamburg American packet steamship Gellert, from Hamburg. this morning. Her baggage had been passed by the custom-house officials, and she was leaving the pier, when the attention of Inspectress Floronce M. Todd, of the surveyor's staff attracted by the woman's mammoth proportions. She possessed a naturally well-made figure, but her bust was of unusual proportions. She was conducted to a private apartment, where a search of her person brought to light a large quantity of imported dress goods. The keys of the passenger's trunks were then demanded and ber baggage put through second examination. Other dress goods of costly character were found ingeniously sewn in the lining of a well worn dress. Mrs. Bland then tried to bribe the inspectress. The goods

were all sent to the custom-house seizure-room. A Remarkable Reunion. LIBERTY, Mo., Oct. 8 .- In a quiet country farm-house, in one of the most romantic spote in Clay county, a reunion took place a few days ago that has no parallel in the social annals of this country. The mothers of three of the most famous outlaws of this century met. embraced wept and talked over the past. Two of these outlaws are dead, but the third and smartest of the trie still lives and was present at the meeting. The women were Mrs. Zerelda Samuels and Caroline C. Quantrell, mother of William C. Quantrell, the noted guerilla chief. Mrs. Quantreil lives in Dover, O., and came all the way to Missouri to visit Mrs. Samuela. Mrs. Quantrell is over five feet in height, and is sixty-seven years old. For the past two years she has been collecting material for a life of her son, whom she does not believe to have been the man of blood he was painted.

Edited by the Sheriff. bundred million dollars' worth of material from the other States of the Union, and, in the grand best give something." Some of them. with sighs, offered 25 cents, and asked that their in a suit for \$16,000.

MR. ALLISON ON THE TARIFF

The Iowa Senator Explains the Merits of the Republican Revenue Measure.

A Comprehensive, Business-Like Statement of the Purposes of the Bill, in Which There Is Nothing Evasive or Indefinite.

The Mills Bill Criticised and Its Weak Points Made Plain to Everybody.

Chief-Justice Fuller Appears in the Supreme Court, Takes the Oath of Office and Enters Upon His Duties-Capital Notes.

TARIFF IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Allison Explains the New Measure and Contrasts It with the Mills Bill. Special to the Indianapoile Journal.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 .- Senator Allison, of Iowa, opened the debate on the Republican tariff bill this afternoon, which promises to occupy the time of the Senate for at least three or four weeks. The Republican substitute for the Mills tariff bill was prepared under the supervision of Senator Allison, who is acting chairman of the committee on finance, and he is better qualified to analyze the measure than any other man in the Senate. At the outset of the discussion Mr. Harris, of Tennessee, one of the Democratic members of the committee. threw out a suggestion which was inmerely for effect upon the country at large, relating to the length of time the debate shall continue. He intimated that he would like to limit the debate on the bill to ten days. In closing his speech, Senator Allison assured his Democratic colleagues on the committee that the debate would be pushed forward as rapidly as possible, and that there should be no delay whatever on the part of Republicans, so that a vote could be taken upon the bill before the election if the debate could be finished within the time intervening.

Senator Allison delivered a business speech. There were no labored statistics and no indefinite or vague statements. The most ordinary mind could readily grasp his explanation of the bill, as he took it up schedule by schedule and paragraph by paragraph, pointing out exactly what the bill proposes, and making comprehensive comparisons between the measure passed by the House under the leadership of Mr. Mills, of Texas, and contrasting it also with the present law. Senator Allison's arraignment of the effort of the framers of the Mills bill to favor the sugar refiners at the cost of the consumers was unanswerable. He also answered the criticisms which have been made of the internal revenue features of the bill. He showed that all of the precautions in the present laws against the manufacture and sale of alcohol, whisky and vinous products were retained in the Republican substitute. He showed, also, that the Mills bill proposes to make the sale of whisky free and to turn the moonshiners and rum-venders icose in the country to piv their vocations with-out interruption. His explanation of how the substitution by the Republican bill of specific for ad valorem duties, wherever possible, would enure to the benefit of the American producers and manufacturers, and would make undervaluation and the common frands at the customhouses impossible. The speech was the most powerful one delivered in the Sepate during the session, and was entirely different from any other tariff speech that has been delivered in the Fiftieth Congress, in that it was a simple and convincing analysis of both the Republican and Democratic propositions on tariff reform, and a terse exposition of the intentions of the Democrats to play into the bands of Great Britain and favor the moonshiners and retail whisky-dealers. He was followed by Senator Vance, of North Carolina, who spoke in opposition to the bill. The speech of Sonator Vance was as different from that of Senator Allison as midday is different from midnight. One was the business-like statement of a statesman, while the other was the harangue of a

politician, vague and meaningless. Details of the Debate. To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct 8 .- The Senate at 12:40 proceeded to consideration of the tariff bill, the reading in full being dispensed with, and the Senate substitute being ordered to be first con-

Mr. Harris asked Mr. Allison (in charge of the bill) to fix a time at which general debate on the

Mr. Allison said it was impossible to say when Senators would resign their right of speaking on the bill. It was a very important subject, takcountry. It seemed to him that he ought not to take any responsibility respecting it. He concurred with the Senator in a desire that the Will should be proceeded with as rapidly as pos-

Mr. Harris remarked that there was not a Senator who had not well-defined and fixed ppinions as to the principle that would control his vote in regard to every phase and feature of the bill. He thought it more important to the country that the Senate have action upon the bill than to have an extended debate upon its general principles. If the Senator from lowa would agree, he [Mr. Harris] would ask unanimons consent to have a time fixed at which general debate should close. Mr. Allison thought it rather premature to

make any suggestion as to that matter to-day. Mr. Harris-Does the Senator think that ten days or two weeks would be sufficient for gen-Mr. Allison-I hope so.

Mr. Harris-Then I will ask upanimons consent to close general debate on this bill in ten Mr. Allison-I would not like to consent to

that, at the very beginning. It might be found that we wanted eleven days or twelve days. Mr. Allison then proceeded with his statement as to the bill. There were some things which ought to be made clear in the very beginning of the discussion. There were a few salient points which ought to be presented. One was that the Senate bill proposed to reduce the revenue between \$65,000,000 and \$73,000,000. This was the first opportunity which the Senate had had to consider the great question of the reduction of the revenue since the revision of 1882. The first opportunity came to the committee on finance, on the 21st of July of this year, after the usual time of adjournment in a long session. The House had occupied eight months in consideration of the question, but within a little over sixty days the Senate committee on finance had produced the bill now up. The House had spent eight months, not for the purpose of strengthening the industries of the country, but for the purpose, or, he ought to say, perhaps, with the effect of greatly disturbing these interests. That was a mild phrase. It was an easy thing to tear down, but it was not so easy to build up. He regarded a reduction of from \$60,000,000 to \$70,000,000 of revenue as being as great a reduction as could be safely made, and, therefore, he trusted that no amendment would be adopted looking to a greater reduction. He calculated, from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the first quarter of the present fiscal year, that there would be a reduction of \$8,000,000 in rewith last year, a reduction of \$17,000.000 as compared with the Secretary's estimate. Taking all the revenues of the government for the first quarter of the current fiscal year, they had fallen off \$5,000,000, as compared with the first quarter of last year. He made this statement for the purpose of showing that the enormous surplus in the Treasury was not likely to be increased by anything that was to occur during the present fiscal year. By the provisions of the Secate tariff bill there would be no surplus revenue unless the sinking fund for this year were left entirely out of consideration. The Senate bill contemplated, and it might as well be understood in the beginning, that for the curent fiscal year and for the fiscal years that to follow immediately, there was not likely to be a surplus for the sinking fund. There certainly would not be a surplus beyond the amount nec-essary to redeem the 4j per cent. bonds falling due Oct. 1, 1891. According to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury there was on the first